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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/606,807	06/27/2003	Yong-Hyun Kim	43935	5904

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EXAMINER

LAY, MICHELLE K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 11/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/606,807

Applicant(s)

KIM ET AL.

Examiner

Michelle K. Lay

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0202697 to Simard et al. in view of “Mastering WordPerfect 5.1 and 5.2 for Windows” to Alan Simpson.

Simard et al. teaches all of the claimed limitations found in claims 1 and 8 with the exception of converting base font data into converted font data and performing an AND operation for the converted font and color data.

Simard et al. does teach the generation of a mask for a digital representation of a document [0031]. This representation includes text, also referring to font [0006]. Illustrated in Fig. 1, the mask separator (102) generates the mask from the input data [0032]. This font data and generated mask may be stored within the hard drive (1124) of Fig. 11. An interface (1134) is included to allow a means for retrieval and storage. Returning to Fig. 1, the foreground background segmenter (104) uses the mask generated from the mask separator (102) to segment the foreground from the background [0036]. The system of Simard et al. provides a combiner component (112) illustrated in Fig. 1 [0043]. Here, both the background data from the background

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encoder (110) and mask data from the mask encoder (106) may be combined to form the claimed background screen base. This combiner component (112) may also unite the pre-combined mask and background data with the foreground data from the foreground encoder (108) [0043] to produce the desired output data as specified by the user. It is inherent for the number of bits of the three data files to be equal in quantity for driver display purposes (every pixel in the display carries the same number of bits). This process may be carried out in cellular phones as suggested by Simard et al. [0004].

WordPerfect teaches that it is well known in the art to convert font data and perform an AND operation with the font data and the color data. Simpson teaches the task of altering font data (pages 954) and incorporating color to the altered font data (page 170).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the action of altering the font data as taught by Simpson prior to performing the task of masking and combining the foreground and background as disclosed by Simard et al. because this would provide a method and system to allow a user to modify the display to be individualistic and aesthetically pleasing to the user.

In regards to claims 2 – 4 and 9 - 11, the system disclosed by Simard et al. includes a hard drive (1124) as shown in Fig. 11, allowing storage of the font data and mask as claimed. Within this hard drive (1124), storage allocation for specified font types may be assigned. The hard drive (1124) as well as the floppy drive (1128), cd-

rom drive (1130) and their corresponding disks (1126 and 1132 respectively) illustrated in Fig. 11 may provide a computer readable medium for instructions to be carried out as claimed.

Referring to claims 5 and 12, Simard et al. allows the textual information to be any suitable number of colors [0076]. One in the art may allow this data to be white, as claimed. The hard drive (1124) as well as the floppy drive (1128), cd-rom drive (1130) and their corresponding disks (1126 and 1132 respectively) illustrated in Fig. 11 may provide a computer readable medium for instructions to be carried out as claimed.

Regarding claims 6 and 13, Simpson teaches choosing or altering the color for the selected text (page 170). The system of Simard et al. provides a means via a hard drive (1124), floppy drive (1128), or cd-rom drive (1130) with their corresponding disks (1126 and 1132 respectively) illustrated in Fig. 11 for instructions to be carry out this operation as claimed.

2. Claims 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simard et al. in view of Simpson as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of "The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, seventh edition".

Simard et al. in view of Simpson teaches the claimed limitations found in claims 7 and 14, with the exception of teaching the converted font is comprised of a character. However, according to "The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, seventh edition", font is a family or assortment of characters of a given size and style (page 448). Therefore it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to say the converted font as taught by Simard et al. comprises a character, .

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michelle K. Lay whose telephone number is (703) 305-0887. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

mkl *me.*

11.18.2004


RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600
11/24/04